





**Section XVIII.**  
"At sight [of danger] it took flight but circling round it scolded down again in the same place as such is the world," said the Sage, speaking of a hen-pecked man on a hill bridge. It three times did so, smelling Tse-lu to catch it."  
"This sentence has bothered all the Commentators, but seems simple enough; it might however, be inserted in another chapter."

## CHAPTER XI.

**Section I.**  
They say that the men of old were perfect savages in regard to the ritual they followed and the music they had in their lodges, and that the present generation are perfect savages as the ritual and the services are concerned, but for my part I prefer the men of old.  
"Confucius would have preferred a Wesleyan Chapel to St. Paul's Knightsbridge."

**Section II.**  
None of my followers in Chen and Chi are left with me. There were Yen-yuan, Minze-chien, Yen-tsun, and Chung-tung so distinguished for virtue, Tse-lu and Tzohung, who spoke so well, Yen-yuan and Chiu, so able in administration, and Tzohung and Tse-ho, so good in scholarship.  
"Long life is not without its sorrows in the loss of those we loved long since."

**Section III.**  
Hui never helps me. He is pleased whatever I may say.  
"We like appreciation, but we need an honest critic."

**Section IV.**  
Minze-chien is the best example of a pious man I know. What the world, and what his family say of him, agree.  
"Each sees you in a different aspect, and you must be really good to satisfy both."

**Section V.**  
Man-yung continually repeating the lines "white jade when scratched may be polished, but a slip of the tongue can never be scratched out," Confucius gave him his niece to wife.  
"Confucius cared for virtue only; he who honours the good man will never lack bread. What you do is nothing as compared with what you think."

**Section VI.**  
Chi-lu's asking Confucius which of his disciples was the best scholar, he replied—Yen-hui; alas! that he lived so short a time! he is dead, and there is none now like him.

**Section VII.**  
When Yen-yuan died [his father] Yin asked Confucius for his chariot for a hearse, but he refused, saying—Whether they be really talented or not, each father thinks his own son superior to any other; yet when my son died he had no hearse; I would not give any chariot even to him, for how without it could I take any place when called to attend upon my lord?  
"Everything must be sacrificed to public duty, even your well-loved child."

**Section VIII.**  
[Yen] when Yen-yuan died the sage cried in his grief—Oh God, take me, take me instead!

**Section IX.**  
When Yen-yuan died Confucius gave way to paroxysms of grief. His disciples remonstrating said he grieved too much. "Perhaps so," said he, "but for whom should I mourn if I did not mourn now as I do?"  
"If he could bear so great a grief unmoved, all lesser losses were not worthy of a thought."

**Section X.**  
When Yen-yuan died Confucius objected to the disciples giving him a grand funeral, but they doing so, he said—Hui looked on me as a father, but I have not dealt with him as with my son; it is my disciples' fault, not mine.  
"Confucius did not think true love was shown by disregard of fitness."

**Section XI.**  
Chiu asking him what duty was due to the dead, he said—Until you know your duty to the living you cannot do your duty to the dead. Chiu then questioned him about death, he answered—Until you understand life you cannot take death.  
"The present should be our care; do your duty in life, and all must needs be well in the hereafter."

**Section XII.**  
One day, surrounded by his disciples, the prim and gentle Min, the bold and manly Tse-lu, and Yen-yuan and Tzohung, types of frankness, the sage, amid his satisfaction, let drop the words—Tse-lu will not die the death he should.  
"A great career seemed open to him, but an early death awaited him."

**Section XIII.**  
When the question came up in Lu whether the lodge should be built longer one way than the other, Minze-chien said—Why not rebuild it as before, why alter the form? Confucius approvingly remarked—Tse-lu does not say much, but what he does is to the point.  
"The original lodges were square; Confucius probably did not know why the form of the present tracing-board is preferable, and he hated change without good reason."

**Section XIV.**  
Confucius saying—What business has Tse-lu's harp at my door? the disciples began to hold him cheap, on which he said—Though he has not entered the inner apartments he is already in the hall.  
"Tse-lu was going ahead a little too fast, and all Confucius meant was to rattle him in, not to disparage his ability and future promise."

**Section XV.**  
Tse-kung asking which of the two, Sze or Shang, was the better, Confucius said—Sze goes too far, but Shang not far enough. Then said Tse—You mean Sze is the better man. No, said the sage, to go too far is just as bad as to fall short.  
"Both miss the mark."

**Section XVI.**  
Though the Chief of Ki had already amassed wealth greater than that of the Duke of Chou [his feudal lord], Chi still collected his tribute for him, and assisted him to increase his revenue, on which Confucius said—He is no disciple of mine; sound the drum, my boys, and drive him out.  
"The O'Keefe was one of the sage's pet aversions."

**Section XVII.**  
Chi-lu is stupid, Tse-lu is dull, Sze is finical, Yu is coarse.  
"Yet all had good qualities."

**Section XVIII.**  
Hui, though never perfect, often lacks all, while Tse, who has no fear of God before his eyes, is rich; it is because he lays his plans with judgment.  
"A bold bad man may prosper for a time."

**Section XIX.**  
Tse-chung inquiring—What saintly people did [for the world], Confucius replied—They don't tread down the footprints of the past, but still they do not reach to the innermost recesses. They live out of the world, and a mile selfish goodness is not all in it.  
"The Taoist of Kingchow issues a proclamation for general information."

**Section XX.**  
Are you a man? A man is perfect because his words are perfect, or money that he seems not to want.  
"Joseph Smith is a perfect man."

**Section XXI.**  
When Tse-lu asked the Master the meaning of the sentence "Soon as you hear let it be done," he replied—With a father and elder brother beside you, how are you to do right on whatever you may hear is right? But when Yen-yu asked the same question—When you hear a certain course is right, straightway pursue it—Kunghsu Hua on this remarked—Sir, When Tse-lu asked you the meaning of the sentence you told him to refer to his father and his elder brother before putting his teaching in practice, but now you say to Yen-yu—When you hear a thing is right, do it at once. May I ask you to explain, for I do not understand you. Confucius replied—Yen-yu is inclined to lag behind, so I urged him on; Tse-lu pushes on too fast, and so I held him back.  
"When a Scotchman does see a joke you may be sure there is something in it, but some will laugh at the sorriest of puns."

**Section XXII.**  
When Confucius' life was threatened if he went to Kuang, Yen-yuan said—Behind; when he came on after all was over, Confucius said—I thought you were dead, to which Yen-yuan replied—I could not presume to die while you, sir, still are living.  
"Yen-yuan, though slow, seems to have had a pretty wit."

**Section XXIII.**  
Chi-tse-jen asking him if Chung-yu and Yen-chiu deserved to be called great Ministers, he said—What an extraordinary question you ask; as regards your question about Yen and Chiu, a great Minister is one whose services are at his lord's command when in accord with right, but who will not serve him if they are not. As Ministers, Chung-yu and Yen-chiu are men of ordinary stamp. Then said Chi—You mean they would follow their lord whatever he did?—Not if it was parricide or regicide he had in contemplation.  
"These were just the objects for which the questioner wanted tools."

**Section XXIV.**  
When Tse-lu got Tse-hu made Governor of Pi, Confucius said—You are stealing my disciples from me. Tse-lu replying—What needs ten disciples to gain wisdom while you have men and the altars of the Gods to go to, Confucius replied—It is specialties like that that make me deem you clever talkers.  
"You may gain knowledge without books, but study is the readiest means of gaining wisdom."

**Section XXV.**  
One day when Tse-lu, Tseung-shih, Yen-yu and Kunghsu were sitting round him, he said—Now forget for the moment I am your senior; you are always saying that men don't know your worth; come, say what you would do if your merits were known?  
Tse-lu, without hesitating, said—Suppose a state possessing 1,000 chariots only, pressed hard by great states on every side, exposed to hostile invasion, and suffering from famine. If they gave me charge before I had done I would make the people feared and at the same time honoured. Confucius smiled, and turning to Yen-yu said—What would you do?  
Yen-yu said—If I was given charge of a country of only 500 or 600 or 700 square miles, or of 50 or 60 or 70 families, I would make it a place of refuge for the people, but I should have to look for a master to teach them moral and religion.  
Confucius then turned to Tseung-shih, and said—What, Chi-lu, would you do?  
Chi-lu replied—I do not say I would do so, but I would study, and if I attained sufficient proficiency I should like to take my part in the services of the Grand Lodge dressed in the black gown and cap of a Deacon.

The master then turned to Tseung and said—And you, Tien—Tien, who was playing on his guitar said—My wishes are different from those of my fellow disciples.  
Confucius replied—What harm? each has simply said what his mind is set on.  
Well then, said Tien, I would, in the pleasant month of May, dressed in my best, I would go with five or six friends and six or eight boys to wait on you, to bathe in the "Li" river, enjoy the breeze, dance in the groves and return home singing.  
When he had finished, the master sighed and said—I agree with Tien.  
When the three others had gone out, Tseung-shih, who stayed behind, said—What do you think of what Tien has said?  
Confucius—They said what the object was on which they had set their minds, and nothing more.  
Tseung—Why did you smile at Yu?  
Confucius—To rule a state needs knowledge of the laws of Society [as well as energy]; I smiled at his want of modesty.  
Tseung—But did not Chin-too want to be made Governor of a State?  
Confucius—Certainly, for where did you see a State of 60 or 70 square miles or even of 50 or 60 families that did not think itself a Kingdom?  
Tseung—Then Chi-lu was the only one who did not aspire to rule a state.  
Confucius—Where will you and Grand Lodges or Court Receptions but in independent States? If Chi-lu took a low office, who would have to take the high ones?  
"A pretty picture of the life of the sage and his disciples, but the teaching that a day at Rongherville is a better object of ambition than the post of Governor is scarcely what one would have looked for from the sage."

**THE UPPER YANGTZE.**  
We (N. O. Daily News) printed on Monday last a translation of the proclamation issued by the Magistrate of Ichang, announcing that the Kiangsu was about to send the rapid. We have now received from Mr. A. J. Little a translation of a contemporaneous proclamation issued by the Magistrate of Ichang, the district next to Ichang. It will be observed that the proclamation distinctly states that it is issued in accordance with instructions received from the Viceroy and the Governor, acting in obedience to a dispatch from the T'ung-li Yamen. In the face of this, Sir John Walsham's action in prohibiting the departure of the steamer is perfectly incomprehensible. He has, no doubt, been told by Mr. Gregory, the Consul at Ichang, that the opposition to be expected from the junkmen and traders would be found an insuperable difficulty, and this shows the folly of sending the oldest and most efficient official in the British Consular service to a post like Ichang, where a young, capable and energetic official is urgently required. We hear from Mr. Little that while at Ichang he went up to the "Ching Tan," the big rapid, which is a portage in very dry winters, and was reached by friendly crowds of coolies and porters, who accompanied him to the steamer coming. "Why doesn't the coming now?" The water is favourable," Mr. Little was obliged to say that he would not come till the autumn. "But there are proclamations out saying that the steamer is coming," and they look into the town and showed him the proclamation, and admiringly repeated the phrases, like a Greek chorus, as he read it slowly out loud. This was the Ichang Magistrate's proclamation, which we have already printed. The Kiangsu Magistrate is as follows:  
"The Taoist of Kingchow issues a proclamation for general information."  
"Playing received despatches from the Viceroy and Governor of Hukwang, forwarded under

flaming mandate of the Board of War (T'ung-li Yamen), covering despatch from the T'ung-li Yamen, in which it is stated—'A British trader at Ichang has determined to proceed forthwith with a steamer to Chungking. We have consequently sent instructions to all the local officials to tell the people not to be alarmed; for steamers travel under fixed rules and dare not collide with native boats; moreover, in going and coming to and from their destinations the steamers employ many men in loading and discharging goods both up and down, and do not interfere with your livelihood. Now, wherever steamers pass, the local officials must instruct and exhort the people to be calm and not to raise difficulties; and this is most urgent.'—So far the Viceroy and Governor.  
I, the Taoist, immediately upon receipt of the above, have, in accordance therewith, carefully looked into the matter, and I find that the two prefectures of Kingchow and Ichang are in truth the gates of Szechuen through which steamers must pass, and I have consequently informed the local officials that they may duly admonish the people and suppress all insubordination. This proclamation is then issued for your information, warning all classes in the two prefectures to take notice that the ascent of a British steamer to Szechuen is in accordance with treaty provisions and will in no way interfere with the occupations of your traders and artificers. Do not become alarmed and so raise disturbances, nor listen to the idle words of evil-disposed persons: If they urge you on, keep quiet; if not, you will be severely punished. Take care! Do not disregard!  
Kianghsu, 13th year, 12th moon.  
(January, 1888)

## SOUTH FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
(With a view of discovering the actual state of affairs in South Formosa we have caused enquiries to be made, and our readers will find the following a reliable summary of the present condition of matters in that part of the island.)  
With reference to the enquiry as to the real state of local politics here it will facilitate explanation and perhaps be, at the same time, the shortest way of imparting the information desired, if, starting from the beginning, an outline is given of those changes which have led to what can only be looked on as the commercial decadence of South Formosa. It is unnecessary to do more than allude to the steady and prosperous progress which this island made, from about 1868, to 1883, or 1884.  
During that period, it seemed to lease the Chin so to look on Formosa as a sort of experimental field, where foreigners might be treated as though they were really friends, and not intruders to whom treaty concessions were to be grudgingly doled forth. When questions arose between the foreign citizens and native authorities the treaty was not so much referred to as a guide for adjustment as the fact whether what was asked for, on either side, seemed reasonable and feasible. The utmost cordiality, and even intimacy, at least in South Formosa, prevailed between foreign residents generally, and the officials. Taxes and regulations were, of course, imposed, but these were strictly based on what might seem conducive to the encouragement of a rising trade. Thus, while the duties were made as light as possible, the regulations were expanded or relaxed whenever necessity suggested. Telegraphs, and other foreign improvements, were promptly taboos on the mainland, met with favourable reception here. Even the Wosung railway, when transferred to Taiwan Fu, would, but for financial difficulties, have been taken up here. At any rate, no prejudice was shown, each ruler in succession seeming cheerfully to adopt the cordiality and good fellowship of his predecessor.

To do him strict justice, I believe H. E. Liu Ming-shan, presently in the island, is as far as the new condition of affairs instituted since the French blockade would let him—to do much that would tend towards keeping up the old regime; but, at least as far as this part of the island is concerned, the ignorance in which he is kept by his continued absence, the intrigues, maladministration, and misrepresentations, for which his underlings are solely responsible, have brought about a state more closely resembling the China of thirty years ago than can probably be found in any other portion of the Empire at present.

Here, things as they have been, as far as the native officials are concerned, at a complete dead-lock. If orders are issued by the Taoist, or even by the Governor himself, they are treated by the subordinate officers with undisguised contempt, and so pronounced has this become that the highest local official does not hesitate repeatedly to announce in formal manner that his orders "though frequently issued," have been as often ignored by those whose duty it is to carry them out. A strong impression prevails amongst the Chinese that any concerned in actual port, have deprived foreigners of support from their respective representatives at Peking. This, of course, does not make matters run more smoothly.

The primary blow struck at the general interest came in the method of levying a new and excessive *lekin*. Now, no one would be unreasonable enough to assert that the authorities have not a perfect right to raise what money they need for improving the island, or to admit that this is a pressing necessity, and that the Government is not only within its rights, but is doing right in taking legitimate steps for effecting that which certainly ought to have been done long ago. When, however, we see this being carried out in a way which must defeat the avowed object, and which results in harassing and oppressing foreigners in order that a comparatively few and irresponsible individuals may be benefited, then surely just ground for remonstrance arises. Here again it is not fair to say that, no doubt, if H. E. the Governor had not to delegate his duties to political opponents and their associates, a much better state of things might be brought about. Being chiefly engaged, however, in describing things as they are, and not in speculating on what they might have been, we go on now to describe how it is that, under the name of *lekin*, so much discontent has been set up. When it was first notified in 1886 that H. E. found it necessary to impose a tax for defensive and other purposes, though anxiety was expressed as to the method of imposition, no dissenting voice was raised as to the necessity, and no doubt had other means been taken for carrying out the levy, little would have been heard about the matter.  
The first sign of movement in this direction was the arrival of a *lekin* man, who commenced to rule matters with a high hand. He planted *lekin* stations in the middle of the areas occupied by foreigners, notifying that all exports, whether shipped by foreigners, or natives, bought in treaty ports, or beyond it, must pay 20 cents per picul. This would be a fair beyond what the *lekin* could bear, and it was immediately brought to a standstill, ships that had come to land, chartered before, and had no goods such demand existed, had to go away, half full, their cargoes, even at this, paying damage. Foreigners then proposed paying the transit duty for cargo got outside the treaty limits, but refused to recognise the legitimacy of any levy on their

chandise either in their possession at the time, or purchased afterwards in the port or 'city of the port.' No doubt, had they continued to follow their first intentions with reference to transit passes, they would have dealt a blow at illicit collection, and probably brought about such an enquiry from Tamsui headquarters as would have led to a more satisfactory arrangement. Cohesion, however, as usual, soon ceased to be manifest, and natives thereupon took the matter in their own hands, an organised guild system was introduced here which has since reacted disastrously in directions little anticipated, and which is likely to lead to still further complications in the future.

To resume of course "transit passes" could not be obtained, even if desired, for cargo bought in the treaty port, as the Customs have naturally no provision for such. The *lekin* authorities, in spite of protests, put up a station between Taiwan-foo, the "city of the port," and its outlet, Anping, demanding *lekin* from all cargo moved within these limits.  
One foreigner, bringing down 300 piculs of sugar, had it stopped, and by reason of the detention, together with the neglect shown by the officials, the whole was quickly destroyed by rain which fell a day or two after the seizure. As was said before, business came to a complete dead-lock; no freight could be got for the steamers, and things were altogether in a bad way. At this juncture the foreigners offered to give bonds for the payment of *lekin* on all cargo shipped by them; these to be redeemed afterwards, if it was decided at Peking that *lekin* could be levied in treaty ports. This question, along with the sugar one, was at once forwarded to the Northern Bourse, and up to date remains unsettled. The authorities have made several attempts of late to recover on the bonds, asserting boldly that the "question" has been decided in their favour at the northern capital. No communication of any kind, nor as far as we know, even notice of the receipt of the complaints having reached this, of course, the claims are still unmet. To counteract this "warfare," as the collectors looked on the stand-pat, they dropped the rate to one cent below that which would be paid under the transit pass, namely to nine tenths per picul. Now commenced that disastrous process which has lowered South Formosan ports, from the foreign standpoint at least, nearly to the level of the worst in China. It was unofficially given out that all Chinese declaring their shipments by junk, would be allowed a rebate of about fifty per cent. This immediately caused such an influx of native craft all along the coast as has not been known since the pre-sailing and pre-steamship period. The following statement will show more clearly the financial results of the Government.

The crop available for, and which, judged by precedents, ought to have been shipped in foreign bottoms, was for last year:

Actually shipped in foreign vessels (say).....	Piculs. 500,000
Actually shipped in Chinese vessels (say).....	" 600,000
Total, Piculs.....	1,100,000

By this the Customs, and therefore the Imperial Treasury, lost the duty on 600,000 piculs, which would, but for the *lekin* bounty to junks, have come in; this, at 18 cents per picul is equal to.....\$108,000.  
Even presuming for a moment that the provincial exchequer received the full *lekin* collected on 600,000 piculs at 5 cents, viz. \$30,000, (and remember, as the lowering of rate is excused on the ground of its doing away with the cost of collection the whole of this sum should be available), the difference between what was demanded and what ought to have been asked would, reckoned at 5 cents, be gross \$24,000, surely an enormously disproportionate sum to pay, even if allowed as "cost of collection." It is not believed that H. E. the Governor sanctioned, or was even aware of this reduction in favour of native junks, so that if he demands a strict account of the \$34,000, which ought to have been collected, assuming the full rate to have been charged, it would be interesting to hear how the deficiency has been explained away (especially when contrasted with the return sent in by the Customs, of the Piculs 500,000, on which full tax, amounting to \$55,000 had to be collected by the *lekin* authorities), and should, one would think, tempt him to prefer the method of enforcing full levy, and returning a true statement of amount taxed, quite irrespective of the fact that duty is also thereby secured.

The total loss to the Revenue, supposing that under ordinary and fair conditions the sugar had passed through the Customs, is shown as follows:—  
Duty on 600,000 piculs shipped in junks (which but for the bounty paid out of revenue would have gone as in former years in foreign bottoms) (at 18 cents).....\$108,000  
Leikin received on 600,000 piculs.....30,000  
Actual loss to revenue, assuming that payments to *lekin* runners are accurately returned.....\$78,000

The foregoing, it is hoped, will show that the intricate competition must defeat the asserted object, and besides, as a consequence of the intrigues, impositions, collusions, and other disadvantages which necessarily followed this state of matters, what would be otherwise as unobjectionable as it is admittedly reasonable, if carried out with honesty and impartiality, becomes an oppression almost intolerable, and a lever for working foreign ruin which nothing theoretical can justify. There is but one hope expressed here now, and one which, to those who have been long enough in China to remember the days when Sir Robert Hart was looked on as anything but a source of foreign relief, must seem strange, but sure it is: all eyes are turned towards the Inspector General, trusting that, as on many previous occasions, he may once more come to the front, doing for Westerners what no amount of diplomatic acumen is capable of effecting.

On calm retrospect, Britishers at least are forced to the conclusion that but for Sir Robert's intervention, especially during the period of calumny and indifference and stagnation presided over by Sir Thomas Wade, not one half of the privileges and advantages now enjoyed would have been attained when merchants have been obliged to another prejudice, and contrast the smooth, forbearing working of that service, which the present head has brought to such perfection, with the mercuries to be expected from native organisation. The cry is raised on all sides—'Let the Customs collect *lekin*.' We would growl then as to rates. If it is fairly levied, we are willing to take our chance with our neighbours, while there is always some satisfaction in knowing that the avowed object is being attained, and that, at any rate, the charges induced by present oppression are not only for the benefit of the individual, but for the benefit of the community.

Taking the option of *lekin* over a steamship towards facilitating trade, if Sir Robert's once more see his way to extend the office, and embrace the other departments of *lekin*, then a healthy equilibrium may be attained.  
M. O. Daily News.  
(To be continued.)

## Co-da's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 13th instant, at 8 for 8.30 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [268]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [269]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 325.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [300]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "TAISANG" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th inst, at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [297]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "UPPINGHAM" will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [298]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES. ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.  
For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1886. [295]

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
MR. MAHOMEDBOHY KHETSEY being about to proceed to Bombay, MR. VERSEYBOHY VULLY ASSUMES CHARGE of my Business from this date and will SIGN the Firm in Hongkong and China.  
THARIA TOPAN.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [295]

ADVERTISEMENT.  
MR. ALLARUKIABHOY DEWJEE, being about to proceed to Bombay, MR. MAHOMEDBOHY FAKERANEY ASSUMES charge of my Business from date, and will sign the Firm in Hongkong and China.  
EBRAHIMBOHY PABANEY.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1888. [304]

NOTICE.  
MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.  
CHATER & VERNON.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [53]

NOTICE.  
MR. CHR. NONCHEN has been authorised to sign our Firm per procurator.  
PUSTAU & Co.  
Canton, 14th February, 1888. [189]

## Insurances.

NOTICE.  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted on all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000.....\$833,333.3  
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND.....\$242,000.00  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
SING SENG, Esq., LO YAU MOON, Esq., LOU TSI SHUN, Esq.  
MANAGER—HO ANEY.  
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c. TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES on all Parts of the world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 21, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st December, 1887. [167]

## Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, at NOON, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, to receive the Report of Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1887.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board, SAMUEL J. GOWER, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1888. [385]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managing Director, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.  
RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. [272]

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. CAPTAIN THOMSETT, R.N.  
PERSONS desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above are informed that Lists have been opened at THE HONGKONG CLUB, THE CLUB GERMANIA, THE HONGKONG HOTEL, THE VICTORIA HOTEL, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, and the VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
The Lists will be closed on Thursday NEXT, the 15th instant.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [293]

LIQUIDATION OF THE "COMPANIA NAVIERA DE FILIPINAS."  
THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company have decided to pay a FIRST DIVIDEND of 15% to the Shareholders, or to their legal representatives or Successors. Payment will be made on and after the 8th instant, on presentation of the Scrip of the Office of Sr. Dn. ANGEL ORTIZ. Plaza de Curvantes, No. 6.  
(Signed) A. ORTIZ, GEO. ARMSTRONG, Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [29]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.  
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887.  
CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1887, in order that the Distribution of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [252]

NOTICE.  
THE Underigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by his Wife Mrs. C. MANSKEY.  
H. MANSKEY.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1888. [274]

To be Let.  
TO LET.  
ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May.  
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 3rd February, 1888. [12]

TO BE LET.  
TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS.  
Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [266]

TO BE LET.  
Unfurnished with Tennis Court.  
No. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Ground, &c. &c. No. 6, Richmond Terrace, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.  
A New Store has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses.  
Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [131]

NOW READY.  
PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS.  
THE LAW OF STORM IN THE EASTERN SEAS.  
By W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.  
MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, and at all the following Booksellers:—C. F. & Co., G. F. & Co., C. J. Gump & Co., H. Blackland & Co., Hemmings, Herbert & Co., More & Schmidt, MacKessell, Phipps & Co., Mr. W. Brown, The Hongkong Telegraph Office, Messrs. O'Brien & Co., Messrs. W. & A. G. Brown, Mr. N. Molesworth, Mr. J. H. & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, and at all the following Booksellers:—



# Announcements. NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Opened on 2nd March, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Regular meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, A.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We hear that the fog in the sea approaches to Hongkong was so dense, this morning that the Canton steamer had to stop and anchor three times before she could resume her voyage to port.

THIRTEEN steamers, the *Tungchow*, *Chung-fing*, *Whang*, *Kowching*, *Taku*, *Haan*, *Sin*, *Nazung*, *Yehsin*, *Al Dorado*, *Kwangchi*, *Poo-chi*, *Leesang*, and *Haiting*, left Shanghai for Pootung on the morning of the 7th inst.

We learn from Monsieur Daron that the French Opera Bouffe Co. will return to Hongkong about the 15th inst., and will give at least one performance with an entirely new programme. From here the Company will go to Manila.

A large number of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club interested in the Subscription for 1888 will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all interested will attend, as important arrangements will be discussed.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary says that the repairs to the *Peking* are advancing apace, and her machinery is being placed in position again. One half of her condenser with column and bed-plate in one piece, and weighing ten tons, was recently cast at the Old Dock.

THE Manila *Comercio* reports a daring burglary perpetrated by half a dozen natives on the house of a Chinese in the province of Lagunas on the 29th ult. On the police attempting to capture the band, they were fired upon. On the next day, one of the marauders was found dead and headless by the roadside. It was said that his companions, fearing identification, had assassinated their fellow-burglar in cold blood. The ruffians were still at large.

WE note from the *Correio Macanese* that Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co. have been appointed agents in Macao of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, the Canton Insurance Office Limited, the Glen line of steamers, and the Netherlands India S. B. Co. As the *China Mail's* Macao correspondent puts it, the trade between the Holy City and that Polynesian paradise—Timor—will now develop itself and assume gigantic proportions. We think nothing would contribute more effectively to the prosperity of Timor than a vast emigration thither of the many Macanese who are enjoying the *choix de vie* in their classic fatherland. They have already imported a few colonists from Dilly; what prevents them from reciprocating in the trade?

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*:—A traveller who has just come down from Peking overland has given us some information as to the Yellow River, which supplements the news so far published. There has been an idea that the river has deserted its Shantung bed altogether, and one of our correspondents has argued from this that the attempt which the Chinese are believed to be making to replace the river in that bed, is equivalent to trying to make it run up hill. Our informant, however, found a considerable portion of the stream still flowing by that bed; it was about a quarter of a mile wide where he crossed it, flowing with a good steady stream. At the Hungtze Lake he found a large force of Chinese engaged in digging an outlet from the lake into what is marked on Williams' and most English maps as the old course of the Yellow River, in Kiangsu; but as far as he could observe, he doubted very much whether they would be successful in drawing off any quantity of the river by that channel, the bed there being so high. From the Hungtze Lake southward, the river flows through a series of lakes, which it has raised considerably above their normal level; the level of the water in the Grand Canal, which is generally higher than that in the lakes, being now lower. A portion of the water enters the Canal some 30 miles from the Yangtze, and there is a swift current in it; but a large portion of the water is drawn off through four or five other channels which enter the Yangtze to the east of Chinkiang, and thus the Grand Canal itself has been saved from destruction. Now for these various subsidiary channels which are not finished in time—when the spring freshets come down, remains to be seen.

We hear that an address will be presented to Captain H. G. Thomsett, R.N. at the Harbour Office, on Thursday at 11 a.m.

THERE will be a Regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE *Shin-fao* states that the two men implicated in the late robbery of the local branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, were tried before the Provincial Judge at Soochow recently, and confessed their guilt. They were sentenced to be decapitated.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* notifies that a petition by the inhabitants of Haiphong to the Governor-General of French Indo-China requesting that the Frenchmen of Annam and Tonquin be allowed to vote for the election of the deputy for Cochinchina, has been rapidly covered with signatures.

THE Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, from 7.30 till 10 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March: "Under Kamehameha" (Fantasy).  
Overture: "The Tropic of Cancer" (Fantasy).  
Waltz: "The Tropic of Cancer" (Fantasy).  
Air: "The Tropic of Cancer" (Fantasy).  
Section: "The Tropic of Cancer" (Fantasy).  
John Moran, Bandmaster.

THE Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes under date the 6th inst.:—It is reported that the Yellow River is entering the Yangtze at Huang-pi Hsien in Hupoh, not very far from Hankow. There are said to be twenty feet of water at a town called Hwang-huei. This seems to be a new development of the eccentric behaviour of China's sorrow. It is said that the foundation of the new bank at the breach in the Yellow River embankment has at last been laid.

A SPLENDID vernal weather favoured the Kowloon flower show inaugurated this afternoon under the auspices of the Kowloon Horticultural Exhibition Society. The gentlemen composing the committee of this popular entertainment, and Mr. H. Holmes in particular, were simply ubiquitous in their attentions to visitors and friends. The band of the Northamptonshire Regiment enlivened the proceedings with appropriate glances, and, taking one consideration with another, it must be confessed that the Kowloon flower show was an unqualified success. The exhibition will remain open for the whole of this week.

FARM news from the Carolines are reported in the Manila papers. Up to the 2nd and 3rd January, when the *San Quintin* left Ponape, the colony had enjoyed perfect peace and tranquillity. The Governor gave permission to the natives to enter the fortified enclosure and there sell their produce. The works of the Varella barracks were being advanced. The native kings assembled at the port on the 21st January to watch the display of the electric lights from the *Leao* and the *Rhano* which had arrived on the 15th. A Dutch paddle-boat called the *Yonape* and exchanged a great deal of products with the natives. The health of the European colony was exceedingly good, although life in Ponape was said to be extremely dull owing chiefly to the withdrawal of the military.

THERE was a meeting of Justices of the Peace this morning in the Justice Room of the Magistrate's office for the purpose of considering whether a license should be granted to Mr. C. Bercoff, a Brazilian subject, who has been negotiating in Hongkong for the proprietorship of the "Rose Shamrock and Thistle" Tavern in Queen's Road. There were present: Mr. Wise, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. S. J. Gower and Mr. J. Arranger. Mr. C. Bercoff (Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson) appeared for the applicant, and informed the Court that the applicant was a man who had been eleven months in the Colony, during which time nothing could be brought by the Police against his character. Mr. Granville Sharp made some objections as to this negative way of getting at a man's good character, but after some little discussion the license was granted. This transfers the proprietorship of the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" from Mr. S. Liebermann, who disposes of the tavern, to the present applicant Charles Bercoff.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 2nd inst.:—A tragedy was enacted on board the British ship *Yosie Troop* yesterday morning by which the Chinese cook lost his life. It appears that considerable ill-feeling had existed almost from the commencement of the voyage—the ship only arrived in harbour on Tuesday last with oil from New York, which port she left on August 6th—between the cook and the cabin-boy, also a Chinaman. Yesterday forenoon the feud was consummated by the cabin-boy, who, shortly after breakfast, armed himself with an axe, went forward to the galley in which the cook was engaged, and finding his victim in a stooping posture, with the back of his neck exposed, dealt him a blow which nearly severed the head from the body, following it up with another which inflicted a wound on the cheek. The bloody deed was done so quickly and quietly that it attracted no attention, the first person made aware of it being the mate, who was engaged in discharging cargo, when he saw the "boy" emerge from the galley with the hatchet in his hand dripping with gore. After menacing the mate with the weapon, the murderer dropped it, and jumped down on the cargo in the hold. The dead body of the cook was immediately found in the galley, the first blow apparently having been sufficient to cause almost instant death. The murderer was at once seized and secured, while the Captain went to H.B.M. Consulate and lodged information of the affair. Officers then went off and brought the prisoner on shore and lodged him in the British gaol. Between three and four o'clock an enquiry was held by the Chinese Consul and H.B.M. Acting Consul, at which evidence in the matter was taken and it was decided to hand the accused over to the care of his own nationals. The murderer, who is about twenty-eight years of age, states that the crime is the outcome of a vow which he had taken to kill the cook, who had slain one of his relatives somewhere.

MESSRS. Admison, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship *Uppingham* left Singapore last evening for this port.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MONSIEUR Constans, during his tour of inspection in the interior of Tonquin and Annam called at Quang-yen on the 1st inst., and after visiting the military barracks, the hospital and other public establishments, left in the evening, and proceeded along the Bay of Along.

THE following total values of the imports and exports of the four principal ports in the Philippine Islands, during January last are published in the *Manila Gazette*:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Manila.....	\$1,493,888.00	\$1,000,928.00
Iloilo.....	218,030.00	182,050.00
Cebu.....	1,750.50	196,105.00
Zamboanga.....	"	995.00
Total.....	\$1,621,668.50	\$4,000,078.00

LISBON papers notify that the Portuguese naval authorities have recommended to the Chambers a new plan for the reconstruction and enlargement of their rather decrepit navy. According to the proposed reform, the Portuguese navy is to consist of two ironclads of the *Vasco da Gama* type; two flagships for the African colonies—the *Bartholomew Dias*—and the *Estephania*; one monitor for Macao; two first-class cruisers of the *Stein* type; two second-class cruisers of the *Alfonso d'Albuquerque* pattern; seven first-class gunboats (*Lima* type); seven second-class gunboats (*Zaire*); seven third-class gunboats of various types; two gunboats of the Chinese Alphabetical class; one hydrographic ship; one transport; one despatch boat and five training ships; totalling 17 vessels. The Macao naval station is to be composed of a special cruiser (flagship), heavily armed, but capable of anchoring in the inner harbour; one monitor, two gunboats of the Alphabetical class, and four armed launches.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell and a Special Jury.)

U-TZ-WAN v. GARRELLS AND ANOTHER, \$50,000.

The hearing of this suit was resumed this morning when Mr. Garrels gave evidence, after which the plaintiff's case was examined by Mr. O'Malley, and the defendant's by Mr. J. D. Bonham. Up to the latter part of 1886 he had carried on the Man-Yung-tong business. From the latter part of '86 onwards he carried on the business of a tea dealer jointly with the Man-Yung-tong, or Ginseng and drug business. He was the sole owner of the latter concern. In connection with this business he knew Lak-lung-si who dealt in the same trade. Witness had a share in that trade also. In the Man-Yung-tong concern he had no partners. There were money transactions carried out there among his business. Witness was the sole owner and manager. The drug business was carried on the Man-Yung-tong shop; the tea business was carried out in an adjoining room. He had been in the habit of insuring his goods while he was in business in Hongkong; had them insured with Messrs. Pustau & Co. and Messrs. Meyer & Co. They were first insured in '85 and '86; the policy was renewed on the 18th March 1887, for \$20,000, of which \$10,000 was for furniture and fittings. The insurance was renewed because he had received an intimation to that effect from Messrs. Pustau & Co. Witness had previously effected another insurance with Messrs. Meyer & Co. for the same value. He effected the double insurance because his business had by that time been increased by the two other branches—the Yau-Put and the Ginseng. Having in stock additional goods he thought it wise to effect an additional insurance. As he thought Pustau's were not a very large house, he preferred to divide the insurance with two firms. A representative from Pustau's called at his place to renew the policy. On witness saying that he had effected an insurance with Meyer's, he was told to renew his former insurance with Pustau's. The Comprodor got a commission on the value of the policy. On the evening of the 24th of March, when the fire broke out, witness was in the counting room, looking at the books who were making up the day's accounts. He had several current account books. These were subsequently handed to Messrs. Pustau & Co. He was first aware of the fire while he was looking at the accounts. He asked, in surprise, where the fire was, called outside people to put it out, and said it was a pity there were so many goods in the shop; he then rushed upstairs and called the men down. His men were much confused, and just picked up the money from the safe in the counting room; his fire broke out, the books, as he was looking at, were a former employee of his, at the door witness told him to take the silver out of the shop, while he took away the notes, amounting to about two hundred taels. There was some money missing then, but it was handed to witness the next day by Ah-yip, a friend of his, who had been helping to put the fire out. A few days after the fire, he presented to Messrs. Pustau & Co. a statement of goods and property destroyed by the conflagration. Pustau's comprodor interpreted him to tell his representative no objection was made to his statement. He said that the ledger had been burnt, but that he had made out a rough statement of the goods in stock at the time of the fire. This statement was made out from the other books which he had handed to Pustau's. (Books and statement produced). Pustau's comprodor told witness that he would make out a detailed bill in English for his masters. The conversation with the comprodor was carried out before several witnesses, the comprodor's *fohki*. On the same day he went to Pustau's he went to Meyer's; called at their office at about 3 p.m., and spoke to their comprodor about the insurance; he said the *fohki* was making up the day's accounts; he took Pustau's; showed him a short statement he had copied from the one presented to Pustau's, (paper produced). Yu-lu-wo was not present at Meyer's at that day, but on a subsequent date, Yu-wong went with witness to Meyer's. The conversation about his claim took place on that occasion; it related to the drugs destroyed by the fire; the tea account was not ready then. The *fohki* of Meyer's scolded him when he spoke about the tea account. Not understanding what he meant, witness went out. An explanation was asked him about the drugs which had been destroyed; witness said the details were at Pustau's, and referred Meyer's representative to them. The date he gave at Pustau's was the 31st March, or thereabouts. He had a document written in Chinese in his hand, and he showed it to Pustau's comprodor; it related to the tea; the comprodor did not make any objection to his tea claim; he

then took it to Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson to have it translated into English (document produced). On the 2nd of April witness called at Meyer's and took the two documents with him; showed them these claims; was scolded by them and told to take them to Pustau's, which he did; remained at Pustau's till he was arrested. The *fohki* at Pustau's had offered him \$10,000, which he refused. He was then told to wait until the *fohki* went over to Meyer's. Then Pustau's *fohki* and Meyer's *fohki* came, brought a magistrate's warrant and arrested him on a charge of having set fire to his premises. Witness got into a chair and went up to the Central Police Station, accompanied by Mr. Deacon and several other people. A few hours afterwards he was brought before the Magistrate. As soon as he reached the Central Station he was placed in the detention room.

The witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Akeley, when our report left.

## THE ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT CASE.

The Police Court enquiry into this case was resumed to-day at the Magistrate's court after 2 p.m. before Mr. H. E. Wedderburn and a full Court, Mr. Wotton (Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) appearing for the prosecution and Mr. J. F. Webber for the defence. The Court was crowded, principally by soldiers of the 58th Regiment—and by such civilians whose curiosity had brought them into the purlieus of Wyndham Street to hear a case of such a nature which happily seldom occupies the time and patience of the Magistrates of any British colony. The Court opened at 2.10 p.m. and the proceedings were watched, as on previous occasions, by Lieut. H. A. Luard—of the prisoner's Company, who occupied a seat on the Bench. Mr. Wotton intimated that he was afraid the case would not terminate so soon as he had expected, owing to the necessity of examining a great number of witnesses.

Mr. Wotton offered a plan of the place where the assault was committed, but this was objected to by prisoner's solicitor and was in consequence withdrawn. The complainant, Miss Rhoda Bagen, was then interrogated by the Magistrate on certain points in her previous evidence which was being read over to her by his Worship.

Rhoda Bagen, cross-examined by Mr. Webber, after being cautioned by his Worship that her answers must be "yes" and "no" and exactly to the point of the question, said:—The prisoner touched the fingers of my left hand first; afterwards he put his hand on my wrist; then he put his hand on my arm; then he put his hand on my shoulder; then he put his hand on my neck; then he put his hand on my face; then he put his hand on my head; then he put his hand on my back; then he put his hand on my legs; then he put his hand on my feet; then he put his hand on my arms; then he put his hand on my hands; then he put his hand on my fingers; then he put his hand on my toes; then he put his hand on my heels; then he put his hand on my ankles; then he put his hand on my knees; then he put his hand on my hips; then he put his hand on my buttocks; then he put his hand on my thighs; then he put his hand on my calves; then he put his hand on my shins; then he put his hand on my feet; then he put his hand on my toes; 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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1877.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$5, at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, at the beginning of January and at the ending of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, and the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary. FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. 19

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000. Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, and issues BILLS OF EXCHANGE, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

### INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum. " 6 " " " 4 " " " " 3 " " " 3 " " " 2 " " " 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. E. W. RUTTER, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000. RESERVE FUND 3,900,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq. C. D. BOUTON, Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. B. LAYTON, Esq. HON. A. P. McEWEEN, Esq. S. C. MOCHREY, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

### HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 25th January, 1888. 18

### NOTICE.

#### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. 23

## Animations.

### W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED. New Birthday Cards. New European Ledgers Journals and Cash-Books ruled ready for use. New Exchange Books 2/3 to 3/2. \$1. New Lamp Shades. Cheap Stationery. Boxes of Mathematical Instruments. Myrtle Grove Tobacco. Gold Leaf Honey Dew. Old Rip Tobacco. New Songs, New Dance Music. Ladies Cash Bags. Quill Tooth Picks. Birthday Motto Books in great variety. New Children's Picture Books. Great quantity of Cheap Light Literature. W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. 100

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

### ROSE & CO.

ARE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS, in Wool. GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGORA, MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS. MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS. GENTS' WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES. CHILDREN'S 5/4, 1/2, 3/4 SHOES. ELDER DAWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS. ST. JAMES' RUGS and AUSTRALIAN BLANKETS. Also, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS. SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs. GLASTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO. 17 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. 140

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SPECIALITIES IN CHEAP STATIONERY.

A BOX containing 50 Correspondence Cards with turned-down corners, stamped in coloured relief from die—"Hongkong," and space for date. 50 Cents.

A Box containing 50 Gilt-Edge Correspondence Cards in two sizes, with Envelopes to match. 50 Cents.

The "Empire" Stationery Box, containing 60 sheets Cream Laid Octavo Note Paper with 60 Octavo Envelopes to match. 50 Cents.

A Box containing 20 Medieval Correspondence Cards with ragged edges, in Antique Style, with Envelopes to match. 50 Cents.

A Box of Medieval Paper and Envelopes in the same style. 50 Cents.

A Box of Folding Double Size Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, stamped in Gold, with suitable devices. 50 Cents.

The "Club Paperette", a Box containing 50 sheets Treble Thick Vellum Note Paper with Envelopes to match. 50 Cents.

The "One Pound" Packet of Superior Cream Laid Note Paper. 25 Cents.

The "One Pound" Packet of Superior Antique Note Paper. 25 Cents.

The "Moorleigh" Packet, consisting of 24 Quires Ruled Foolscap. 50 Cents.

A Five-Quire Packet of Ruled Foolscap Quarto Manuscript or Scribble Paper. 50 Cents.

The "Sight Preserving" Box of Correspondence Cards, containing 25 Mottled Grey Gilt Edge Cards and 25 Envelopes to match. 25 Cents.

The "Primrose Stationery Cabinet" containing 50 sheets of Primrose Tinted Note Paper with Envelopes to match. 50 Cents.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. 17

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

### NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS. "Drab Felt Hats. Black, Brown, and Grey. Hard Felt Hats. Tans and other Soft Felt. Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes. Straw Hats and Felt Hats. Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each over 100 to choose from. A large assortment of Walking Sticks. Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons. Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Over Coatings Light & Heavy. Ulster Tweeds. Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits. Black, Blue and Brown. Fancy and Diagonal Coatings. Fancy & Check Tweed Suits. Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plaid. Cricketer Flannel Stripes. Checks and Plain. White and Fancy Vestings. French Printed Shirts. Unshrinkable Flannel. Ready Made. Ulsters in Stock. Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes. Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants. Silk half Hose Black, Navy and Colors. Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half Hose. White Dress Shirts. Lacing & Elastic side Walking Boots and Shoes. Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots. Patent Leather Boots & Shoes. Dancing Pumps all sizes. Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO. 91

### HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: APENRADE ACTIEN BRAUEREI. APENRADE BEER, in Quarts and Pints. BERGENDORF VEREINS BRAUEREI. BERGENDORF BEER in Quarts and Pints. BREWERY "BAVARIA" MUNICH. HACKERBROU in Quarts and Pints. S. COLEMAN. Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines. Excellent Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Moselle Mousseux, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Kautenthaler, Josephshofer, Bergweiler Doctor, &c. Now on view for the first time imported to this Colony. S. COLEMAN'S PIANOS. With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments. HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., Queen's Road, 14. Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. 27

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE. SWEET CORN. AND OTHER SEEDS. SUITABLE FOR LATE SOWING. HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. 29

## Consignees.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT PHILIP," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, 10-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. 250

### Shipping.

#### STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HOIHOW, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KONG HENG." Captain R. Jones will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. 289

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"HUNTINGDON." Captain T. Brunston, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th March, 1888. 273

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship.

"TITANIA." Captain M. Grolflich, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent. Hongkong, 10th March, 1888. 261

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship.

"ZAFIRO." Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1888. 287

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"THIBET" will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. 3

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"KHIVA" will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. 283

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTONI UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship.

"BISAGNO." Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. 290

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORT, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"CATTERTHUN." Captain Drake, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. 291

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer.

"AFGHAN." Captain Roy, due about 14th instant, with part cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above, at 4 P.M., on the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage (\$150), apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. 262

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. L. American Ship.

"PACTOLUS." Th. Burnham, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th February, 1888. 227

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"TITAN." C. H. Allyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th March, 1888. 278

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"GREAT ADMIRAL." J. F. Rowell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. 220

### Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BAHAMAS, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship.

"CLYDE." Captain E. M. Edmund, R.N.A., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 3 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

Ten, Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. 3

### P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888.

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship.

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return.....350.00 (available for 6 months.....) 330.00 To Liverpool.....330.00 To London.....330.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. 1

## Mails.

### WESTERN AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship.

"GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return.....350.00 (available for 6 months.....) 330.00 To Liverpool.....330.00 To London.....330.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. 1a

### CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship.

"PARTHIA." 3,167 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ADYSSINIA" in April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00 To San Francisco.....175.00 To all Common Ports in Canada.....200.00 and the United States.....300.00 To Liverpool.....300.00 To London.....300.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th March.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1888. 136

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.